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ences to other writers and thinkers, either favorable or critical, do much to illumine the work. The scope and variety of these references show that Professor Miraglia delved into legal philosophy to its furthest known depths. Commendation also of the work of the translator should not be omitted, because of its clearness and perspicuity.

Our legal profession should acquaint themselves with *The Modern Legal Philosophy Series* at the earliest opportunity. Since Italy has furnished more literature on the subject than any other country, and since the volume before us is an Italian "master-work" and includes an historical survey, we believe it to be an excellent book for the practitioner who cannot find time to go into the entire series. Before the dangers and problems which confront our law and legal profession can be properly met, American lawyers will have to become students of legal philosophy, and thereby learn how to face with scientific analysis such questions as, what is the proper remedy for the amassing of our case law, or for the great amount of experimental legislation which is being continually brought forth. We congratulate the profession on having this series at their disposal.

H. C. C.

*Law and Practice of General Average in the United States.* By William R. Coe. Privately printed. New York. 1912. pp. vii, 101.

This is a summary of the law and practice of general average in the United States. The book is designed especially as a guide for the average adjuster. It was originally prepared as an appendix to the fifth edition of Loundes's English treatise on General Average, and is here reprinted for private circulation. The subject is treated briefly and clearly. This is a manual conspicuous for its practicalness. Phases of general average which are rarely met with are not taken up. One or two unsettled but important points are discussed, with an opinion as to how on principle they should be decided. The unsatisfactoriness of the existing law as applied to the "Negligence General Average Clause" inserted in many bills of lading, is pointed out. Many leading cases are discussed individually. The references to authorities are not

exhaustive, but seem to include most of the more important and stronger cases. An appendix contains the Rules of Practice of The Association of Average Adjusters of the United States; The York-Antwerp Rules, 1890; and The Harper Act, passed by Congress February 13, 1893. It is interesting to note that Mr. Coe concludes "there is little difference in regard to general principles between the American and English law of general average" (Page 27.)

*H. C. C.*